









**Public Speaking.**—Hon. John M. Rice, Democratic candidate for Congress from the 12th District, will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:

Tuesday, Lewis county, Oct. 10.  
Wednesday, Lewis county, Tuesday, Oct. 11.  
Quincy, Lewis county, Wednesday, Oct. 12.  
Liberty, Greenup county, Friday, Oct. 14.  
Greensburg, Greenup county, Friday, Oct. 15.  
Grayson, Carter county, Monday, Oct. 17.  
Olive Hill, Carter county, Tuesday, Oct. 18.  
Martinsburg, Elliott county, Thursday, Oct. 20.  
Flat Cap Voting Place, Johnson county, Friday, Oct. 21.  
C. Sweetman, Big Blaine, Lawrence county, Saturday, Oct. 22.  
Speaking to commence each day at 1 o'clock, P. M. All are invited to attend.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Catholic Mission.**—Father Dwinger will give a mission at Mayfield, commencing Sunday, October 23d, and continue till the following Sunday.

**Unaid.**—President Hoard returned to this city last night without having disposed of any of the bonds of the Mayville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division. They were left with the Trustees in New York City.

The combined and concentrated stink of all the beasts in the animal world might possibly convey a slight idea of the appalling odor proceeding from the cell in which John J. Key is confined. Crawl and animal pungents are prohibited by the Constitution, and under this head would properly come stinking a man to death.

The Governor has ordered elections to be held on the 8th of November, in the Fourth Judicial District, and in the First Judicial District, to fill the vacancies caused by death of Judge Rogers, and the resignation of Judge Crowland, respectively. In the former District, the Governor has appointed Robert C. Bowling, Esq., of Russellville, temporary judge pending the election.

**Dress Making.**—Miss Billstein and Miss Lizzie Slemmons have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of mantua-makers. Their establishment is in the same building with Mrs. Billstein's millinery store, where customers may always be sure of polite attention. Both ladies are possessed of fine taste and are experts in the business in which they propose to engage.

**Hope.**—On yesterday the cars brought in a load of hogs from Mr. Johnson, of Fleming county. It would have taken two days to drive them here. The cars brought them in forty minutes, at half the cost of driving, saving besides the loss and cost of feed. They were driven on board of the Boston, and before this paragraph was written were in the pens at Cincinnati. This shows the value of railroads.

We welcome to our exchange list the *Daily Press*, a new paper just started at Lexington. It will be edited by Henry T. Duncan, a Conservative Union Democrat and Hart Gibson, an ex-Confederate officer. They are brothers in law, but even were they not there is no good reason why in the present position of politics the Union man and ex-Confederate should not fraternize politically as they do socially. We wish the paper abundant success.

The report of the Department of Agriculture says the apple crop in Kentucky is 5 to 10 per cent, above an average. Notwithstanding this the supply of winter apples will be very short. The intensely dry weather has caused the apples to fall off the trees in great quantities, and owners of orchards have been compelled to manufacture them into cider. We know many orchards where scarcely a tree of winter apples is left hanging with fruit, and but one that will yield any thing like a full crop.

The Frankfort *Yemen* furnishes the following description of a sweet potato recently captured: "It has somewhat the appearance of an ordinary root, having no perceptible eyes, and really no visible legs. Its motion is necessarily slow, but it pushes its way through the earth somewhat after the fashion of the red worm. Its color on the back and sides is a deep pink with a white appearance under the throat and where the legs ought to be. Its nose is short and prominent, its mouth small, having no teeth. Its tail is full ten inches long, and its body not more than four. The tail, nose, and body scented it to be called a rat, though it has no fur. It is supposed to draw its sustenance from the juices of the vines and small roots attached to the tubers."

On Saturday last, just as the convicts of the Frankfort penitentiary had been marched to dinner, a fire broke out in the kitchen. The building and contents were destroyed, though the rest of the prison was saved. The building consumed was erected in 1860, is about fifty by two hundred feet, three stories and built of brick. The total loss cannot yet be accurately ascertained, but is approximately as follows: Captain H. A. Todd, keeper, in hemp, \$10,000; R. B. Hamilton, of Lexington, in hemp and bagging, \$10,000 to \$20,000; the State of Kentucky, the building and machinery, from \$30,000 to \$40,000. Four hundred convicts were employed in the building, and about half of whom will be idle by the fire. Not a single convict escaped, owing to the watchful vigilance of Captain Todd. The accidental loss in labor will be very serious, for which the State is responsible under the law.

**Bird Accident.**—On yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, Wm. Bridges met with an accident which resulted in his death. Mr. Bridges was a carpenter, and was at work on the addition to Newton Cooper's building on Second street. Fate ordered it that he should place his foot on a board resting on the outside of the building. No one was near him at the time, but he cries summoned assistance, and he was carried home on a stretcher. His back and shoulder were severely bruised and jammed, but we understood that no bones were broken. His injuries were internal. He continued conscious up to a few hours before his death, which occurred at three o'clock this morning. Mr. Bridges was a good and useful citizen, an exemplary member of society, and kind in his domestic relations. He was an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity, and for a number of years had been an influential member of the City Council. The community was shocked at his untimely end, and grieved for the loss of an honorable and worthy man.

**County Clerk's Sales.**—The following is a list of the sales of stock made at Jackson's stable on Monday, 10th inst., by L. B. Goggie, viz:

1 small mule colt.....	\$5 00
1 small mule colt bleuish.....	42 00
1 dan mare.....	50 00
1 brown mare.....	60 00
1 dan mare.....	30 00
1 mule.....	100 00
1 bay mare.....	100 00
1 sorrel horse.....	150 00
1 female mule.....	250 00
1 cow.....	57 00

**Stock Sale.**—Stock sold Monday, October 10th, 1870, at Yancy & Alexander's stable by F. M. Weedon, Auctioneer:

1 cow and calf.....	\$55 00
1 red cow.....	25 00
1 heifer.....	40 00
1 dan mare.....	20 00
1 old black horse.....	25 00
1 yearling colt (each).....	25 00
1 bay mare.....	75 00
1 bay mare.....	85 00
1 sorrel horse.....	110 00
1 bay mare.....	75 00
1 old mare.....	25 00
4 yearling mules (each).....	75 00
1 bond mare.....	100 00
1 gray horse.....	100 00
1 sorrel horse.....	97 00
1 old mare.....	25 00
1 small brown horse.....	21 00
1 from mare.....	85 00
1 old buggy.....	55 00

**Not Published.**—Hon. John M. Rice had an appointment for Mayfield on Saturday afternoon and for Mayville on the night of the same day, but owing to the failure of the friends upon whom he relied to communicate the fact to us we had no information of the appointments, and no publication of them was made. Mr. Rice did not speak at either place. If it is possible for him to do so it is his purpose to return to this county before the election in November and address the people at Mayville and several other places. Wherever Mr. Rice has been he has received cordially by the people, who promise to him a united and hearty support. They thoroughly endorse his course in Congress, and intend to return him by a full vote. Mr. Rice left this city on Saturday morning to fill an appointment at Tallahassee.

**Riot.**—Logan Cook, Jesse Ramsey, and Wm. Lewis went to the house of Monroe Hedges who lives on the Lexington pike, on Saturday night, and conducted themselves in so rude a manner that Hedges ejected them from the premises. They then broke down the door and made a forcible entrance. Several shots were fired at Hedges, none of which struck him, and he was knocked down and badly beaten. He managed to deal Wm. Lewis a severe blow over the head with a club, but the other ruffians were unharmed. Cook and Ramsey were arrested on Sunday and confined in the vault under the Court House steps. The iron door of one of the windows had not been locked, and at night they wrenched it from its hinges, and used it as a pick against the wall. They succeeded in cutting a large hole nearly through the wall, but the guard came a little too soon in the morning for their escape. Twenty minutes later and it would have been effected. Cook and Ramsey, both of whom are old offenders, were fined \$50 each for riotous conduct and \$25 each for defacing the public buildings. Not having greenbacks to that amount about their persons they were placed in the vault to board it out. Lewis was fined \$50 for riotous conduct, and he also is in the vault. Monroe Hedges is the man who was driven away from Washington some months ago by a band of rowdies. He certainly has had a bad streak of luck.

We are frequently asked what will be done with the railroad now that the President has failed to dispose of the Bonds, but we have no information on the subject to enable us to satisfy the curious. The Directors had a meeting yesterday, but we understand that no business was transacted. They will probably decide upon some plan of operations in a few days, which they may communicate to the people. The failure to negotiate a single bond is depressing, but it does not follow that the hope of completing the road must forever be abandoned. The necessary means to complete the road may hereafter be raised by the sale of bonds, and the present check may be of a temporary character simply. The worst thing that can possibly transpire will leave us to choose between two courses: To sink our stock and give the road as far as finished to some energetic company who will guarantee its completion; or to go forward, provide the means for its completion out of our own pockets, build the road and own it ourselves. But we will not anticipate these contingencies, either of which would meet with no inconsiderable opposition from the people. We prefer to hope that there will be nothing more vexatious and discouraging than an inconvenient, annoying and injurious delay. A railroad that had more than a million of dollars in work given as a bonus to start on, which has a valid subscription of over \$700,000, the entire cost of which will be less than \$1,000,000, and which is located in such wealthy counties as Mason, Fleming, Nicholas and Bourbon, and ought not to break down or fail to be built for the want of means. Bonds based on a far less substantial security are sold, and as a good figure, too, every day; and we are disposed to believe that a sufficient amount of the bonds of the Mayville and Lexington Railroad Company to complete the road to Carlisle may be also sold. We take it for granted that the wealthy county of Bourbon, now that so much difficulty is experienced in selling the bonds of the road, will not hesitate to raise by taxation or the sale of her own bonds enough money to complete the road from Carlisle to Paris. A tax of full one per cent, per annum for the ensuing two years would give the requisite amount.

As it occurs to us there is no good reason for despair of the carrying out of our railroad enterprises. Those who have the matter in charge made a mistake in not having put the bonds of the Mayville and Lexington Railroad Company upon the market at an earlier day. With the money at his disposal the contractor would very easily have pushed the road to Carlisle before this and probably would have done it. The amount of interest on the bonds it would have been necessary to have sold would have been more than returned by the advantage of the road to the taxpayers. It was an error to wait until the Company was in debt to the contractor, and out of funds, before placing the bonds upon the market. The delay takes place at the very season of the year most propitious for operations. A delay at this time will almost necessarily compel a delay until spring. But this, it seems to us, is the worst that need be apprehended. It will not be necessary to sink the stock of the road and let it go so far as completed into the hands of others. It will not be necessary to place another tax upon our heavily burdened people. Of these two courses we would prefer the latter, but the apprehension for the necessity of either may be dismissed from the public mind. Under capable management neither will be necessary. The bonds can be negotiated and ought to be negotiated, and at no ruinous rate of discount.

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count. Energy and intelligence and financial sagacity can yet carry the road through and make of the enterprise a brilliant success. In the meantime it is important to the taxpayers not to become disheartened and sacrifice their tax receipts. In small sums these receipts have been sold as low as ten cents on the dollar, but this ought not to be the case. They are really worth far more than this. The larger taxpayers ought not to think of taking less than fifty cents on the dollar for their receipts. Rather than accept less they ought to hold them. The advantage that speculators may take of the present fall is one of the incidents that it will behoove the community to guard against. We learn that the road will be finished to a point twenty miles from Mayville, and work will then stop until means can be raised for further progress. This twenty miles of road will be worth every cent it will have cost us. It will not be as valuable as a longer road, but it will be the beginning of a system of roads that will yet make Mayville prosperous and wealthy.

## STATE NEWS.

**FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday last Mr. James Cheany, his niece Miss Belle Cheany, a young lady of about 18 years of age, and his nephew, Willie, a lad of 13, were returning in a buggy from a visit to some relatives near Millersburg, and when just beyond our Fair Grounds the horses became frightened at a goat and ran off. The lines breaking and the horse kicking furiously all the parties attempted their escape from the buggy by jumping out. The little boy had his skull badly fractured and died in about four hours. Miss C. in attempting to get out of the buggy had her dress caught in some way, and with her head down was dragged at a furious rate some three hundred yards and was finally relieved from her perilous position, but not until she was most severely injured. The scalp on the back of the head having been torn from the bones to the crown and pulped by the terrible pounding on the hard turnpike. She is now lying in a very critical condition, but hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Mr. Cheany, an old gentleman of sixty-five had the neck of his thigh bone broken and was otherwise badly bruised. He will, in all probability, remain a cripple for life. Soon after the accident a large number of persons assembled on the ground. Dr. Keeler and Fithian were called and the sufferers removed to Mr. Wm. C. Lyle's where they have been most kindly cared for. The father and mother reached Mr. Lyle's about 12 o'clock on Saturday night and were completely overwhelmed at the sad spectacle presented to their view. They are entitled to and have the profound sympathy of our community.

The Cheany's live in Woodford county near Midway—Paris Kentuckian.

**A STARTLING DISCOVERY.**—On last Sunday as they were proceeding to dig the grave in the Mt. Vernon burying ground, to inter the remains of young Cheany, who was killed a day or two before, they came upon a body of a young man by the name of Templeton, with his brains scattered around and the instrument of death at his side. We have heard of no case assigned for this rash act.—Lex. Gazette.

## IMPORTANT ADJUDICATION.

**Holding Office in Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The Amendment Construed.**

The following are the cases that have come up under the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

United States vs. George W. Triplett.  
United States vs. John P. Thompson.  
United States vs. John Croch.

The cases are informations in the nature of writs of *quo warranto*. The informations charge that these parties, being rebellious as executive and judicial officers, took oaths to support the Constitution of the United States, afterward engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and that the parties now hold office in violation of the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

To the information, the defendants filed demurrers, upon which Judge Ballard rendered the following opinion, overruling them.

**OPINION OF JUDGE BALLARD.**

This is a proceeding by *quo warranto*, or rather, by information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. It was instituted under the fourth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes approved May 31, 1870."

The information alleges, I think, in apt form, that the said Thompson, on the 1st of September, 1859, took an oath as executive officer of the State of Kentucky, to act as clerk of the Circuit Court for Daviess county to support the Constitution of the United States; that he afterward, in January, 1862, engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States; that he has for the last twelve months claimed to hold and now holds a civil office under the State of Kentucky, to wit: the office of clerk of the Circuit Court for Daviess county, in the State of Kentucky, contrary to the provisions of the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America.

The defendant has demurred to the information and through his counsel has made several points.

It is urged, that the information is defective: 1. It does not state in what rebellion the defendant engaged, nor what acts the defendant performed.

The information does allege that defendant did, on some day subsequent to the first of December, 1859, to wit, the 1st of January, 1862, engage in rebellion, and the court knows that but one rebellion against the United States has occurred since December, 1859, and that was inaugurated in 1861.

The information, therefore, is, in judgment of the court, sufficiently explicit in pointing out the particular rebellion to which reference is made. Indeed, I am not at all convinced that even this particularity was required. The disqualifying act announced by the Constitution consists in engaging in rebellion after having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and it seems in no respect material when the rebellion engaged in occurred, provided the engaging in it was subsequent to the taking of the proscribed oath. Nor do I think it at all necessary to specify the particular acts of rebellion committed by the defendant. This is not an indictment for treason. It is a civil proceeding in which no particularity is required. Nothing more is demanded in such case, than that the defendant should have reasonably certain information of the matters alleged against him; and this defendant certainly has here. Besides, the information pursues the language of the statute; and

the general, perhaps universal, rule in the courts of the United States, is that information, and even indictments for misdemeanors, which pursue the language of the statute on which they are founded, are good.

2. It is contended that the office of clerk of circuit court, in this State, is neither an executive nor a judicial office within the meaning of the amendment of the Constitution. There may be some question whether clerks of courts belong to the executive or to the judicial department of the Government, but there can be hardly any question that they are executive though ministerial officers, and from the very foundation of the State they have been classed with the executive and judicial officers, who are required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

3. It is contended that a circuit court clerk is not an officer of the State, but of the county. But though elected, under our constitution, by the qualified voters of a county, I am clearly of the opinion that he is, in the constitutional sense, an officer of the State. I think the terms executive or judicial officer in any State employed in the Constitution, are not used to designate only such officers in a State as exercise authority in such State coextensive with its limits, but to designate officers who hold office under State authority in contradistinction to those who hold under the authority of the United States. Every executive and judicial officer in this State, whether his jurisdiction is confined to a district or county, or extends to the whole State holds his office under the State, and is an officer of the State and not of the United States, because he exercises his function in virtue of the laws of the State.

4. It is contended that the Constitutional amendment is prospective in its operation only, and that the having engaged in rebellion prior to its ratification does not disqualify the defendant from holding his office.

To consider this objection, it is necessary to examine the language of the amendment critically. So much of it as we need examine is found in the third section, which reads as follows: "No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of a State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability."

The argument is that, the words "shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof," refer to an insurrection or rebellion occurring future to the ratification of the instrument in which they are found, and prior to the holding of the office mentioned. It cannot be denied that the word "shall," in our language, is used to express future time, and that the words "shall have" are used to express the perfect future, that is something complete at some time future to some past event and prior to some future event. But they are not always, or hardly generally employed in the Constitution of the United States to denote an act complete future to the time of the writing or ratification of the Constitution.

Take, for instance, the provision in the second subdivision of section 2, article 1, of the Constitution; "No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years." &c. If the words "shall have" necessarily refer to a time future to the time of the adoption of the Constitution in which they are found, then it follows that all those citizens of the United States who had attained the age of twenty-five years before its adoption were disqualified from being representatives. But it has never entered into the brain of any one that such is the meaning of this provision. Similar language is to be found in the third subdivision of the second section, in the fifth subdivision of section 1 of article 2, and perhaps in other parts of the Constitution. I repeat no one has ever conceived that this language has any such meaning as the one suggested, and it manifestly has no such meaning.

In the amendment we are considering the words "shall have," undoubtedly refer to an act future to the ratification of the amendment. They refer to an act that is an insurrection or rebellion occurring—future to the taking of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but have no relation whatever to the time of the ratification of the Constitution. Even if the strict grammatical use of these words "shall have" would ordinarily make them refer to an act future to the ratification of the amendment, their employment elsewhere in the Constitution in a different sense would require that meaning to be given to them here, which they have elsewhere in the same instrument. Usage of speech or language in any instrument must determine the meaning of words or sentences employed in it irrespective of strict grammatical construction. But I am far from considering that strict grammar requires the construction contended for by the defendant.

On the contrary, the rules of just construction unite with all we know of the history of the adoption of the amendment in determining that the words "shall have" do not refer to the time of the ratification of the amendment, but to an act subsequent to the taking of an oath as an officer to support the Constitution of the United States (no matter when that oath was taken, whether prior or subsequent to the ratification of the amendment), and prior to the claiming of office.

The history of this amendment is fresh in the memory of us all. There is hardly a child in the land who does not know it, and who does not know that the amendment was specially intended to disqualify from holding office those persons who had as officers taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and had engaged in the late rebellion. And should I think that it was only intended to disqualify those who should engage in some future rebellion (as the defendant contends), it would shock the common sense of the nation.

The original Constitution had provided, that Senators and Representatives in Congress, the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, should be bound by oath to support it, and it being found that many who had taken this oath did, in the late rebellion make war on the Constitution, the nation expressed its will and determination in the amendment that such persons should hereafter be forever disqualified to hold office, unless relieved of disabilities by a vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress.

I have not been unmindful of the rule, that no statute should receive such a construction as to give it a retroactive operation, unless its language imperatively demands it. And I am entitled to rely on the rule, which is founded in reason and justice, is to be applied to the construction of the general provisions of constitutions or fundamental laws, as well as to the ordinary statutes. But it hardly applies to those provisions in our constitutions, which prescribe qualifications of office. Old officers have been too frequently

sent drift from their offices, by amendments of our several State constitutions, for it to be regarded as any violation of the rule of right, in the American sense, should the people determine to proscribe new qualifications of office, even to the ejecting of existing officers from their positions.

But the amendment which we have been considering does not in my opinion possess any of the harshness of ordinary provisions prescribing new qualifications of office. It only supplies what was almost implied in the old constitution. For surely, it is not too much to say that the old Constitution almost implied that those officers who had taken an oath to support it and had made reckless war upon it, should not be allowed to repeat the farce of taking a new oath to support it.

So far from this constitutional amendment being harsh, it has been regarded by some as, in some sense, an act of grace—as, in fact, relieving traitors from the severe penalties of treason, and subjecting them only to the slight punishment of disqualification from holding office under a Constitution which they had violated. I do not myself admit this construction. I think the provision, in no just sense, prescribes any punishment. It simply adds another disqualification to the existing ones. And though the time has arrived when, in the judgment of many of our wisest statesmen, these disabilities should be removed, no one can say it was unjust in the nation to impose them.

Let the demurrer be overruled. A similar order will be entered in the case of Triplett; but I reserve for further consideration the case of Croch, because I seriously doubt whether a *demurrer* is an office within the meaning of the Constitution. I wish further time to consider the question.

## THE IMPERIAL EXILE.

**Napoleon and His Visitors—Lady Cowley's Errand from England to Napoleon—How the Emperor Passes His Time—The Assassination Hoax.**

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Wilhelmshoe on the date of September 18, gives the following account in relation to the daily life of Napoleon:

After two days' stay at the Grand Hotel Schomberg, Princess Mary of Baden, Duchess of Hamilton, whose arrival at Wilhelmshoe I announced in my last letter, left again on Thursday en route for Frankfurt. She spent a good deal of her time at the palace, and was the Emperor's guest at dinner on both days. In attendance upon her were Herr von Liepschütz and Fraulein von Cuhnsen.

The hospitality shown to Prince Louis Napoleon in England seems likely to be repeated towards the Emperor Napoleon III, for the Duchess had hardly departed when Lady Cowley arrived. It is a touching proof of the fact that the esteem which the Emperor enjoyed for so many years at the Tuileries as the Ambassador of the Court of St. James, and the close friendship which consequently sprang up between his own and the Emperor's families, have not vanished or been obliterated by the misfortune which has now befallen the Napoleonic dynasty. In her emergency the Empress Eugenie appeals to the friendship of Lady Cowley, and the latter consents at once to be a messenger between the wife and the husband, so distant from each other. As I communicated to you by telegraph, the Emperor came early in the morning, and after some conversation with the Emperor, he having his dinner at her hotel, and then, on his mission to Napoleon. What a heart-stirring meeting it must have been! After remaining at the Palace for several hours, her ladyship returned to the hotel, and, having partaken of a hurried dinner, returned on her noble errand by the Frankfurt train, amid the plaudits of a wearisome journey.

I have seen an account in several papers relating to a young man having been arrested by the police on the 12th inst., at Wilhelmshoe, whose object had been the assassination of Napoleon III. Upon inquiry I ascertained I can give you the following account, as the truth:—A youth of Berlin, having embezzled some money belonging to his master had been taken to Cassel, and after some resistance on the part he was taken into custody at Wilhelmshoe, whither he had strolled just to have a glimpse of the imperial prisoner. For some reason or other he had bought a pocket pistol at Cassel, which was found upon him when arrested, and from this circumstance people—in war time all crimes too prone to exaggeration—inferred the crime imputed to him.

As to the present life of the Emperor, it is marked by the same uniformity I have mentioned already in my former letter. He is taking his regular walks in the close vicinity of the palace. Only once last week he had a two hours' drive by a road leading through the neighboring villages Kirchdörm and Harleshausen, returning by way of the Rassen-Allee, a road formerly kept for the exclusive use of the Emperor and connecting Wilhelmshoe with the hunting castle, Wilhelmshof, five miles distant. The party consisted of nine, all of them being French, Raimond, mounted on horseback, riding in front, and Count Darnley at the side of the carriage. The Emperor, with the rest, was seated on a *char-a-banc*, drawn by four horses. To attend his equipage, a few days ago royal carriage was sent over from Berlin, together with a team of six beautiful bays.

Inside the palace there are many memorial signs of the past. In the billiard room stands the identical billiard table of his royal uncle, as also the cues with the initials "N. E." engraved upon them. Leaving the royal uncle, where the rules of the game, printed in French, are still hanging, he may enter the front vestibule, and looking down on the lovely valley before him, his eyes may chance to rest upon an inscription on the glass panel, cut with a diamond ring by some attendant of King Jerome, *"Viva le Roi!"* With the retort underneath, *"Le Roi est disparu, vive l'Empereur!"*

\$500 REWARD offered by the proprietor of Dr. Rags' Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Paid by drug gists or by mail Sixty Cents. Pamphlet giving symptoms and mode of treatment, sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Our Imprudence the Cause of Consumption.**

—How many of us can date the cause of our last sickness to either a crowded room, and then coming out in a cold air, or wearing damp clothes, causing a cough which settles upon the lungs, producing seated pains in the chest. Allen's Lung Balsam will check the disease and restore health to the system, if only used in time.

Remember and call at the Drug Store for Allen's Lung Balsam. Every family should keep it at hand.

Mayville Markets.	
COLLECTED BY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sutton streets.	
COFFEE,	Common to choice per lb..... 22 25
SUGAR	New Orleans, per lb..... 13 14 1/2
	Porto Rico, per lb..... 12 5 1/2
	Demarara, per lb..... 14 5 1/2
	Soft refined, per lb..... 15 1/2
	Hard refined, per lb..... 15 1/2
MOLASSES	New Orleans, per 1/2 bbl..... 8 50
	New Orleans, per bbl..... 16 50
FLOUR,	We quote at..... 54 50
WHEAT,	White No. 1..... 11 5 1/2
	Red No. 1..... 1 00
GRAIN,	Rye..... 75 50
	Oats..... 45
	Barley..... 51 10
WHISKY	Per gallon..... 1 20 00
PROVISIONS	Lard, per lb..... 20 1/2
MAKEREEL,	Per bbl, No. 1..... 27 50
	No. 2..... 24 50
	No. 3..... 14 00
	No. 4..... 14 00
	No. 5..... 14 00
	No. 6..... 14 00
	No. 7..... 14 00
	No. 8..... 14 00
	No. 9..... 14 00
	No. 10..... 14 00
	No. 11..... 14 00
	No. 12..... 14 00
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## AGRICULTURE.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

## HINTS TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.

We have found that with most excellent planning, Monday will be a pretty hard day for the young housekeeper, and therefore more planning is necessary for her comfort.

Upon rising Tuesday morning, she will not feel as brisk as she did Monday morning; indeed it is too often the case that the wife and mother is more weary in the morning than at night. That is not as it should be, by any means, but nevertheless it is so. The good man is up bright and early as usual, although his work the day before was not easy by any means, but "balm sleep; kind Nature's sweet restorer," has worked wonders for him; while the teething babe, aching arms or shoulders grimace, or other thing, has kept her worried and wakeful while he slept. That being the case, do not think of doing all your ironing, but only the plain clothes, thereby catching a chance perhaps to read the papers or a story in some magazine.

If the plan of cooking no dinner on Monday be followed, there will be no need of anything left over for Tuesday, and one must be prepared. And here let me recommend my way of roasting meat, which is very easy, makes a luscious dinner, and costs much less than the usual method. Buy a piece of the shoulder of a beef creature, which we get here for fourteen cents per pound, when a piece to roast costs thirty. Wash it in cold water, put just enough hot water into the "dish-kettle" to cover the rim; then lay an old-fashioned steamer, which is a round piece of tin, a little smaller than your kettle, full of holes. Upon that lay your meat, keeping it entirely out of water. Cook in this way a piece that weighs five or six pounds four hours. Then take it out very carefully, as it is supposed to be exceedingly tender; thicken and salt the gravy to your taste; put the meat back, down into the gravy, boil slowly twenty minutes. Take out upon a platter and serve as you would roast meat. The gravy is very rich and nice.

Cook all the time very slowly, taking care that the water does not boil away and burn, as that spoils your dinner. Better keep the kettle on the back part of the stove. If you have steamed beef for dinner Tuesday, there will, if you calculate rightly, be enough left for dinner Wednesday, when you must slice it thin and warm it up in the gravy, in which manner it is delicious. Tomatoes fried or stewed are nice with such a dinner, as are squash and turnip.

By cooking your dinner Tuesday when you do not iron, you will save cooking one on Wednesday when you do.

A young house-keeper fails in planning, more than in executing. She tries to do too much in one day, and is very apt to have so many "irons in the fire" that some of them burn, notwithstanding her most strenuous endeavors to keep them all right. By crowding too much work into one forenoon, she becomes worried, hurried, heated and nervous, and imagines many strange things about the hardness of woman's lot and her own in particular.

By a systematic planning of work, and a decided energy in executing, ailments of body may be prevented, and family jars often brought to a sudden termination. For, if the "good man" could only believe it, he would find that a tired, aching body, is the cause of many a fretful word, and did he soothe the weary one by gentle answers, such as turn away wrath, the sun of domestic happiness would be hidden but a moment. But alas! man in his manliness, can realize but little of the delicate nerves and sensitive muscles of the fair creature he calls wife.

## KEEPING MILCH COWS.

Friend Sharpless gives us a nice picture of his cows in *Country Gentleman* of Sept. 15. But the cost—40 cents per day—will that do? The amount for seven months is \$84, far beyond the average income of cows; and if we add the summer keeping, the best dairies will fall below it. It is an axiom among our dairy-men here, in Southern Herkimer Co., that much grain fed to stock will not pay—that is, to keep it; fattening is a different thing, and may pay or may not. Sometimes it does not, and generally not too much. For milk cows it will not pay, so it is thought here.

There is one thing that will pay—that does pay. It is the feeding of green, tender hay, cut green and young; and then from such hay—it may be said grass—butter is made equal to summer and fall butter, not equaling only the early June butter. The quantity of milk is large in November and December, and again in calving time. There is an excellent flow of milk, not quite so rich perhaps as grain would make it, but rich and copious; and it was brought without the great expense, the cost not being more than half.

When summer opens, your cow is still strong, and will continue in that condition on good feed—that is, good pasture, and when getting short, feed on cornstalks provided for her, which is but a continuation of the green pasture. And when winter comes, your cow will still be round and strong—not over-fed, not over-strained with grain, but what a cow should be—a quiet domestic animal, supporting the dairy, intended for milk, not to be driven, either too hard by boys, or yoked as in Europe. Such a cow, a milk-giving mother, needs but a sufficient strength for her purpose, and that is not much in her quiet routine. She needs good treatment; that is the great point. She grows under it, but deteriorates with abuse, and that rapidly. Give her warm winter quarters and plenty of water with her grass-hay.

## QUALITIES OF BUTTER.

At a late meeting of the New-Hampshire Farmers, Hon. Simon Brown of Massachusetts, stated that he went through the markets of Boston, not long since, and asked every dealer that he could find what proportion of the butter brought into the market was strictly prime, and he was struck with the wonderful unanimity of the response "not one pound in ten," or "not one tub in ten." He stated a fact not unknown to others, however, that very much of the butter is "doctored," and made more salable after coming into the market.

There is not, however, any process known by which a greasy, poor quality of butter can be made to assume a waxy, fair consistency, or by which a nutty butter, fine flavor can be given to butter made from poor feed or by uncleanly processes. One circumstance in relation to the best butter is not generally understood—it is that very little of it finds its way to the open market, and the price at which it is sold is never quoted.

Many of the producers of strictly prime butter have regular customers who take it at prices much above the market, and if, by chance, a dealer gets hold of any of it, he has customers always waiting for it, and he is moreover very careful that the producer and consumer do not become known to each other.

Most producers do not appreciate the advantages that would result to them from the production of a better article and the exercise of a little more skill in selling it.

## FRIED OYSTERS.

I send a receipt for fried oysters, which which some of your readers may like, as the oyster season is approaching. Select large oysters; grain thoroughly; place them singly in a towel and wipe dry. Dip in egg and cream well beaten, then in cracker crumbs—the crumbs should be seasoned with salt and pepper. Have ready a large kettle of boiling lard, and fry to a delicate brown. Send to table often and hot.

Serve Mayonnaise dressing or lemon, with fried oysters.

In frying, always have a large kettle of boiling lard, and enough of it. "Saratoa potatoes" would not be the marvel that they are, if these simple rules were followed. I. E. Boston.

## TWO RECIPES FOR CAKE.

I notice an inquiry in your paper for a recipe "for cake where the proper quantity of flour is mentioned." Permit me to send you two which have been proved excellent.

Two cups butter—two cups of brown sugar—two cups molasses—1 cup shortening—4 eggs—1 teaspoonful saleratus—2 tablespoonfuls ginger—spice according to taste—7 cups flour. Bake in deep pan.

## NAPLES BISCUIT.

Equal weight of eggs, sugar, and flour. Flavor with extract lemon. Use fine sugar beat whites and yolks of eggs separately, then add the sugar, flavoring and flour; drop by the spoonful on white paper or floured tins, and bake a delicate brown.

If the above are tried I think they will give satisfaction.

## TOMATO FIGS.

Among the new articles capable of being utilized and converted into money on the farm, nothing to us looks more plausible than the making of tomato figs. The taste for tomato, whether a natural or acquired one, is universally popular—and there is hardly a vegetable which the public demand has required to be cooked and prepared for present and permanent use, in such a great variety of ways as tomatoes, and which retains so readily its peculiar flavor.

The time will probably come when large fields of them will be cultivated expressly for converting into figs. They retain the tomato taste, keep as well as the others, and could as readily be exported or shipped long distances. Large drying apparatus must of course be constructed for the wholesale fig business, and other arrangements to correspond; but we predict those who first go into it will make a great deal of money. The tomato vines produce enormously, and the business seems much more plausible than the "hand cheese" would have appeared to us, and which is now so great a success.

The following is the recipe for making tomato figs, which we have known tried with the best results.

"Collect a lot of ripe tomatoes about one inch in diameter, skin and stem them in the usual manner, when done lay them on dishes, flatten them slightly, and spread over them a light layer of pulverized white, or best brown sugar: expose them to a summer's sun, or place them in a drying house; when as dry as fresh figs, pack in an old fig or small boxes, with sugar between each layer. If properly managed the difference cannot be detected from the veritable article."

Modifications may be made by further experience, but the process is very simple, and they could probably be put on the market and yield a good profit at half the price of Smyrna figs—and are so much the better, that the latter would to a great extent be superseded.

## Albert's Column.

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HOUSE FURNISHING  
**BAZAAR!**

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

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IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!!

Ingrain and Hemp Carpets

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At 50, 60, 70, and 75c. per yard;

BEAUTIFUL ALL WOOL TWO-PLYS

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FROM 35 CENTS PER YARD UP;

3-Plys American & English Brussels

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From 15 inches to 18 feet wide, in beautiful Patterns

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BEDSPREADS, TABLE & PIANO COVERS;

20,000 Pieces

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PIANOS PIANO!

OF THE BEST MAKERS, NEW SECOND HAND, AT FROM

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March 22

Albert's Column.  
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AND FANCY GOODS.

WHITE CHINA,

GOLD BAND and DECORATED

Tea Sets and Dinner-Ware,

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Has just received the largest and most complete

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EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.

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For Family Use and Presents.

FINE FRENCH GILT & BRONZE CLOCKS,

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A very large stock of

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ALL REPAIRS

Done by one of the BEST English workmen.

FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR

NO CHARGE.

R. ALBERT.

Financial,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE

COMPTROLLER

OF THE

CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON,

August 20th, 1870.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE NATIONAL BANK OF MAYSVILLE," in the city of Mayville, in the county of Mason, and State of Kentucky, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 24th, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

In testimony whereof, Witness my hand and seal of office this 21st day of August, 1870.

H. L. HUBBARD,

Comptroller of the Currency.

(No. 1,702.)

NEW

BANK.

THOS. WELLS, J. S. MITCHELL, GEO. RILEY,

JAS. M. MITCHELL, S. A. PIPER.

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No. 33 Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

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Having a No. 1 Fire Proof Vault and Burglar Proof Chest inside of same, special security is offered against Fire and Burglary.

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and why

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IN 1870.

ITS GENERAL RESOURCES AND ATTRAC-

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IMIGRANTS,

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CAPITALISTS,

AND BUSINESS MEN,

(Principally from Official Authorities.)

WITH A SPECIAL DESCRIPTION OF ALL ITS

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

Their Topography, Population, National Products, Business, Wealth, Social Advantages and Inducements to those in quest of

HOME, HEALTH, OR PLEASURE.

By J. W. McCLUNG, St. Paul.

Contains a township map of the State, made expressly to accompany the book (four colors), and showing the Government lands in every county, with Official descriptions of every part of the State, by Government surveyors, topographical engineers, geologists and travelers. For sale by

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"OUR BEST,"

—AT—

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OUR HOOKS ARE MADE OF THE VERY

BEST CAST STEEL, AND MANU-

FACTURED BY AN EXCLU-

SIVE EDGE TOOL MAK-

ER OF 40 YEARS.

EXPERIENCE.

Clothes Washer.

DOTY'S

Washing Machine,

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Improved with "Rowell's Patent Double Cog-

wheel," and the "Patent Stop," is unquestionably

far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes

ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year

by saving labor and clothes.

Southern people who have used them testify as follows:

"The save three-fourths of the labor and cost, and pay for themselves both in money and contentment. Let every young lady learn to use them, and every married one keep them in her house."—*New Orleans Promoter.*

"An excellent Washing Machine. We have tried it. The Clothes Wringer is very superior. A good hand will wash a large number of pieces in a few hours."—*Reverend (N. C.) Episcopal Methodist.*

"After two years' experience with a Doty, we are assured that it is the greatest help and co-adjutor of time, labor and money we have yet had introduced into our household."—*William Smith, New Orleans.*

"I have had one of Doty's Clothes Washers in use for a year, and am perfectly satisfied with it. My family have tried it faithfully and have never known it to fail to accomplish all that I profess to do."—*Prof. F. F. Stevens, Concord Female College, Statesville, N. C.*

PRICES—A Fair Offer.

If the Merchants in your place will not furnish, or send for the Machine, send us the retail price, Washer \$15, Extra Washer \$20, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where we have no agents; and so save you the money if you like, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machine free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should permit the tediousness of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer, and a Universal Wringer.

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These instruments have been before the public for nearly thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attested as superior to all others, which pronounces them unequalled. Their

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